

FOR

2. To foretoken; to foreshow.
 To FORETELL. *v. n.* To utter prophecy.
 All the prophets from Samuel, and those that follow after, have likewise foretold of these days. *Mt. iii. 24.*
 FORETELLER. *n. f.* [from *foretell*.] Predicator; foreteller.
 Others are proposed, not that the foretold events should be known; but that the accomplishment that expounds them may evince, that the foreteller of them was able to foresee thee. *Boyle on Colours.*
 To FORETHINK. *v. a.* [*fore* and *think*.] To anticipate in the mind; to have prescience of.
 The soul of every man
 Prophetically does *forethink* thy fall. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
 I do pray to thee,
 Thou virtuous Dauphin, alter not the doom
Forethought by heav'n. *Shaksp. King John.*
 Adam could not be ignorant of the punishments due to neglect and disobedience; and felt, by the proof thereof, in himself another terror than he had *forethought*, or could imagine. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
 Friday, the fatal day! when next it came,
 Her foul *forethought* the fiend would change his game. *Dryd.*
 To FORETHINK. *v. n.* To contrive beforehand.
 With this you blot my name, and clear your own;
 And what's my frenzy will be call'd my crime:
 What then is thine? Thou cool deliberate villain!
 Thou wife, *forethinking*, weighing politician! *Smith.*
 FORETHOUGHT. *n. f.* [from *forethink*.]
 1. Prescience; anticipation.
 He that is undone, is equally undone, whether it be by spitefulness of *forethought*, or by the folly of oversight, or evil counsel. *L'Estrange.*
 2. Provident care.
 The king from Ireland hastes; but did no good;
 Whilst strange prodigious signs *foretoken* blood. *Daniel.*
 FORETOKEN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Preventive sign; prognostic.
 It may prove some ominous *foretoken* of misfortune. *Sidney.*
 They disliked nothing more in king Edward the Confessor, than that he was Frenchified; and accounted the desire of foreign language then to be a *foretoken* of bringing in of foreign powers, which indeed happened. *Camden's Remains.*
 FORETOOTH. *n. f.* [*fore* and *tooth*.] The tooth in the anterior part of the mouth; the incisor.
 The *foreteeth* should be formed broad, and with a thin sharp edge like chizzles. *Ray on the Creation.*
 FORETOP. *n. f.* [*fore* and *top*.] That part of a woman's head-dress that is forward, or the top of a periwig.
 So may your hats your *foretops* never press,
 Untouch'd your ribbons, sacred be your drefs. *Dryden.*
 FOREVOUCHED. *part.* [*fore* and *vouch*.] Affirmed before; formerly told.
 Sure her offence
 Must be of such unnatural degree,
 That monsters it; or your *forevouch'd* affection
 Fall'n into taint. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
 FOREWARD. *n. f.* [*fore* and *ward*.] The van; the front.
 They that marched in the *foreward* were all mighty men. *Mt. ix. 11.*
 To FOREWARN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *warn*.]
 1. To admonish beforehand.
 I will *forewarn* you whom you shall fear: fear him which, after he hath killed, hath power to cast into hell. *Lu. xii. 5.*
 2. To inform previously of any future event.
 Divine interpreter, by favour sent
 Down from the empyrean, to *forewarn*
 Us timely of what might else have been our loss
 Unknown. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*
 3. To caution against any thing beforehand.
 Well I will arm me, being thus *forewarn'd*. *Shak. H.VI.*
 Thy pride,
 And wand'ring vanity, when least was safe,
 Rejected my *forewarnings*, and disdain'd
 Not to be trusted. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*
 Tho' Phœbus had *forewarn'd* him of finging wars, yet the search of nature was free. *Dryd. Virg. Dedic. to Ld. Clifford.*
 Young Chærebus, who by love was led
 To win renown and fair Cassandra's bed,
 Had lately brought his troops to Priam's aid;
Forewarn'd in vain by the prophetic maid. *Dryden's Æn.*
 To FOREWASTE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *waste*.] To desolate; to destroy. Out of use.
 Vespasian, with great spoil and rage,
Forewasted all, until Gemissa gent
 Persuaded him to cease. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
 High time 'gan it wax for Una fair,
 To think of those her captive parents dear,
 And their *forewasted* kingdom to repair. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

FOR

- To FOREWARN. *part.* [*fore* and *warn*.] To desire beforehand.
 The wiser sort could not to do what in them lay, to procure that the good commonly *forewarn'd* might in time come to effect. *Knolly's History of the Turcs.*
 FOREWARN. *part.* [*fore* and *warn*, from *warn*.] Warn out; warned by time or use.
 Neither the light was enough to read the words, and the ink was already *forewarn'd*, and in many places blotted. *Sidney.*
 FORFEIT. *n. f.* [*forfeit*, French; *forfeit*, Welsh.]
 1. Something lost by the commission of a crime; something paid for expiation of a crime; a fine; a mulct.
 Thy flanders I forgive, and therewithal
 Remit thy other *forfeits*. *Shak. Measure for Measure.*
 Thy execution leave to high disposal,
 And let another hand, not thine, exact
 Thy penal *forfeit* from thyself. *Milton's Agonistes, l. 506.*
 Thy life, Melantius! I am come to take,
 Of which foul treason does a *forfeit* make. *Walier.*
 2. A person obnoxious to punishment; one whose life is forfeited by his offence. Now obsolete.
 Your brother is a *forfeit* of the law,
 And you but waste your words. *Shak. Measure for Measure.*
 Claudio, whom here you have warrant to execute, is no greater *forfeit* to the law than Angelo, who hath sentenced him. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*
 To FORFEIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lose by some breach of condition; to lose by some offence.
 If then a man, on light conditions, gain
 A great estate to him, and his, for ever;
 If wilfully he *forfeit* it again,
 Who doth bemoan his heir, or blame the giver? *Devin.*
 Men displeased God, and consequently *forfeited* all right to happiness.
 A father cannot alien the power he has over his child: he may perhaps to some degrees *forfeit* it, but cannot transfer it. *Locke.*
 FORFEIT. *participial adj.* [from the verb.] Liable to penal seizure; alienated by a crime; lost either as to the right or possession, by breach of conditions.
 All the souls that are, were *forfeit* once;
 And he that might the 'vantage best have took,
 Found out the remedy. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*
 Beg that thou may'st have leave to hang thyself;
 And yet, thy wealth being *forfeit* to the state,
 Thou hast not left the value of a cord. *Shaksp. Measure.*
 This now fenceless world,
Forfeit to death. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x. l. 303.*
 Straight all his hopes exhal'd in empty smoke,
 And his long toils were *forfeit* for a look. *Dryd. Virg. Ger.*
 Methought with wondrous ease he swallow'd down
 His *forfeit* honour, to betray the town. *1. Dryd. Indian Emp.*
 How the murderer paid his *forfeit* breath;
 What lands so distant from that scene of death,
 But trembling heard the fame! *Pope's Odyssey, b. iii.*
 FORFEITABLE. *adj.* [from *forfeit*.] Possessed on conditions, by the breach of which any thing may be lost.
 FORFEITURE. *n. f.* [*forfeiture*, French, from *forfeit*.]
 1. The act of forfeiting; the punishment discharged by loss of something possessed.
 2. The thing forfeited; a mulct; a fine.
 'The court is as well a Chancery to save and debar *forfeitures*, as a court of common law to decide rights; and there would be work enough in Germany and Italy, if Imperial *forfeitures* should go for good titles. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
 Ancient privileges and acts of grace indulged by former kings, must not, without high reason, be revoked by their successors; nor *forfeitures* be exacted violently, nor penal laws urged rigorously. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*
 He fairly abdicates his throne,
 He has a *forfeiture* incur'd. *Swift.*
 To FORFEIT. *v. a.* To prevent; to forbid.
 FORGA'VE. The preterite of *forgive*.
 FORGE. *n. f.* [*forge*, French.]
 1. The place where iron is beaten into form. In common language we use *forge* for large work, and *smithy* for small; but in books the distinction is not kept.
 Now behold,
 In the quick *forge* and working-house of thought,
 How London doth pour out her citizens. *Shak. Henry V.*
 In other part stood one who at the *forge*
 Labouring, two massy clouds of iron and brass
 Had melted. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*
 'Th' o'er-labour'd Cyclop from his task returns,
 Th' Æolian *forge* exhausted of his fires. *Pope's Statius.*
 2. Any place where any thing is made or shaped.
 From no other *forge* hath proceeded a strange conceit, that to serve God with any set form of common prayer is superstitious. *Hosker, b. v. f. 26.*
 To FORGE. *v. a.* [*forger*, old French.]
 1. To form by the hammer; to beat into shape.
 The queen of martials,
 And

FOR

- And Mars himself conducted them; both which being
forg'd of gold,
 Must needs have golden furniture. *Chapman's Iliad, b. xviii.*
 Tyger with tyger, bear with bear you'll find
 In leagues offensive and defensive join'd;
 But lawless man the anvil dares profane,
 And *forge* that steel by which a man is slain,
 Which earth at first for plough-shares did afford,
 Nor yet the smith had learn'd to form a sword. *Tate's Juv.*
 2. To make by any means.
 He was a kind of nothing, titleless,
 'Till he had *forg'd* himself a name 't' th' fire
 Of burning Rome. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
 His heart's his mouth:
 What his breast *forgets*, that his tongue must vent. *Shaksp.*
 Those few names that the schools *forgets*, and put into the mouths of their scholars, could never yet get admittance into common use, or obtain the licence of public approbation. *Locke.*
 3. To counterfeit; to falsify.
 Were I king,
 I should cut off the nobles for their lands:
 My more having would be as fauce
 To make me hunger more, that I should *forge*
 Quarrels unjust against the good and loyal,
 Destroying them for wealth. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
 FORGER. *n. f.* [from *forge*.]
 1. One who makes or forms.
 2. One who counterfeits any thing; a falsifier.
 As in stealing, if there were no receivers there would be no thieves; so in slander, if there were fewer spreaders there would be fewer *forgers* of libels. *Government of the Tongue.*
 No *forger* of lies willingly and wittingly furnishes out the means of his own detection. *West on the Resurrection.*
 FORGERY. *n. f.* [from *forge*.] The crime of falsification.
 Has your king married the lady Gray?
 And now, to sooth your *forger* and his,
 Sends me a paper to persuade me patience. *Shaksp. Hen. VI.*
 Nothing could have been easier than for the Jews, the enemies of Jesus Christ, to have disproved these facts, had they been false, to have shewn their falshood, and to have convicted them of *forger*. *Stephens's Sermons.*
 A *forger*, in setting a false name to a writing, which may prejudice another's fortune, the law punishes with the loss of ears; but has inflicted no adequate penalty for doing the same thing in print, though books fold under a false name are so many *forgeries*. *Swift.*
 2. Smith's work; fabrication; the act of the forge.
 He ran on embattl'd armies clad in iron,
 And weaponless himself,
 Made arms ridiculous, useless the *forger*
 Of brazen shield and spear, the hammer'd cuirass,
 Chalybean temper'd steel, and frock of mail
 Adamantine proof. *Milton's Agonistes, l. 179.*
 To FORGET. *v. a.* preter. *forgot*; part. *forgotten*, or *forgot*. [*forgetten*, Saxon; *vergetten*, Dutch.]
 1. To lose memory of; to let go from the remembrance.
 That is not *forgot*
 Which ne'er I did remember; to my knowledge,
 I never in my life did look on me. *Shaksp. Richard II.*
 When I am *forgotten*, as I shall be,
 And sleep in dull cold marble, where no mention
 Of me must more be heard. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
 Oh, my oblivion is a very Anthony,
 And I am all *forgotten*. *Shaksp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*
 Forget not thy friend in thy mind, and be not unmindful of him in thy riches. *Ecclef. xxxvii. 6.*
 No sooner was our deliverance compleated, but we *forgot* our danger and our duty. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
 Alive, ridiculous; and dead, *forgot*. *Pope.*
 2. Not to attend; to neglect.
 Can a woman *forget* her sucking child? Yea, they may *forget*; yet will I not *forget* thee. *Isa. xlix. 5.*
 The mass of mean *forgotten* things. *Anon.*
 FORGETFUL. *adj.* [from *forget*.]
 1. Not retaining the memory of.
 2. Causing oblivion; oblivious.
 But when a thousand rolling years are past,
 So long their punishments and penance last,
 Whole droves of minds are by the driving god
 Compell'd to drink the deep Lethæan flood,
 In large *forgetful* draughts to steep the cares
 Of their past labours, and their irksome years. *Dryd. Æn.*
 3. Inattentive; negligent; neglectful; careless.
 Be not *forgetful* to entertain strangers. *Hebr. xiii. 2.*
 The queen is comfortless, and we *forgetful*
 In our long absence. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
 Have you not love enough to bear with me,
 When that rash humour, which my mother gave me,
 Makes me *forgetful*? *Shaksp. Julius Cæsar.*

FOR

- I, in fact, a real interest have,
 Which to my own advantage I would save;
 And, with the usual courtier's trick, intend
 To serve myself, *forgetful* of my friend. *Prior.*
 FORGETFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *forgetful*.]
 1. Oblivion; cessation to remember; loss of memory.
 O gentle sleep!
 Nature's soft nurse, how have I frighted thee,
 That thou no more wilt weigh my eyelids down,
 And sleep my senses in *forgetfulness*! *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
 All birds and beasts lie hid'd; sleep steals away
 The wild desires of men and toils of day;
 And brings, descending through the silent air,
 A sweet *forgetfulness* of human care. *Pope's Statius.*
 2. Negligence; neglect; inattention.
 The church of England is grievously charged with *forgetfulness* of her duty. *Hosker, b. iv. f. 13.*
 FORGETTER. *n. f.* [from *forget*.]
 1. One that forgets.
 2. A careless person.
 To FORGIVE. *v. a.* [*forgyran*, Saxon.]
 1. To pardon a person; not to punish.
 Then heaven *forgive* him too! *Shaksp. As You Like It.*
 I do beseech your grace for charity;
 If ever any malice in your heart
 Were hid against me, now *forgive* me frankly.
 —Sir Thomas Lovell, I as free *forgive* you,
 As I would be *forgiven*: I *forgive* all. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
 Slowly provok'd, the easily *forgiven*. *Prior.*
 2. To pardon a crime.
 The people that dwell therein shall be *forgiven* their iniquity. *Is. xxxiii. 24.*
 3. To remit; not to exact debt or penalty.
 The lord of that servant was moved with compassion, loosed him, and *forgave* him the debt. *Mat. xviii. 27.*
 FORGIVENESS. *n. f.* [*forgyfennysse*, Saxon.]
 1. The act of forgiving.
 To the Lord our God belong mercies and *forgiveness*. *Dan.*
 2. Pardon of an offender.
 Thou hast promised repentance and *forgiveness* to them that have sinned against thee. *Prayer of Manasse.*
 Exchange *forgiveness* with me, noble Hamlet;
 Mine and my father's death come not on thee,
 Nor thine on me. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
Forgiveness to the injur'd does belong;
 But they ne'er pardon who commit the wrong. *Dryden.*
 3. Pardon of an offence.
 God has certainly promised *forgiveness* of sin to every one who repents. *South's Sermons.*
 4. Tendernefs; willingness to pardon.
 Here are introduced more heroic principles of meekness, *forgiveness*, bounty and magnanimity, than all the learning of the heathens could invent. *Spratt's Sermons.*
 Mercy above did hourly plead
 For her resemblance here below;
 And mild *forgiveness* intercede
 To stop the coming blow. *Dryden.*
 5. Remission of a fine or penalty.
 FORGIVER. *n. f.* [from *forgive*.] One who pardons.
 FORGOTT. *part. pass.* of *forget*. Not remembered.
 FORGOTTEN. *part. pass.* of *forget*.
 This long shall not be *forgotten*. *Deutr. xxxi. 21.*
 Great Strafford! worthy of that name, though all
 Of thee could be *forgotten*, but thy fall. *Denham.*
 The soft ideas of the cheerful notes,
 Lightly receiv'd, were easily *forgot*. *Prior.*
 To FORHAUL. *v. a.* [An old word. Probably for *forhaul*, from *for* and *haul*.] To harrass; tear; torment.
 All this long tale
 Nought easeth the care that doth me *forhaul*. *Spenser's Past.*
 FORK. *n. f.* [*furca*, Latin; *fforch*, Welsh; *fourche*, French.]
 1. An instrument divided at the end into two or more points or prongs, used on many occasions.
 At Midsummer down with the brenzles and brakes,
 And after abroad with thy *forks* and thy rakes. *Tuss. Husb.*
 The vicar first, and after him the crew,
 With *forks* and staves the felon to pursue,
 Ran Coll our dog. *Dryden's Nun's Priest.*
 I dine with *forks* that have but two prongs. *Swift.*
 2. It is sometimes used for the point of an arrow.
 The bow is bent and drawn: make from the shaft.
 —Let it fall rather, though the *fork* invade
 The region of my heart. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
 3. A point of a fork.
 Several are amazed at the wisdom of the ancients that represented a thunderbolt with three *forks*, since nothing could have better explained its triple quality of piercing, burning, and melting. *Addison on ancient Medals.*
 To FORK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shoot into blades, as corn does out of the ground.
 The